### Computerized Provider Order Entry: Lessons Learned from the Trenches

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# The Unintended Consequences of Computerized Provider Order Entry

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# What is computerized provider order entry (CPOE)?

- Process which allows an authorized provider to use a computer to directly enter medical orders
- Usually part of a suite of clinical applications









### CPOE implementation has its upsides and downsides

#### Outline

- Background
- Methods
- Results
  - Unintended consequences types
  - Survey
- Recommendations

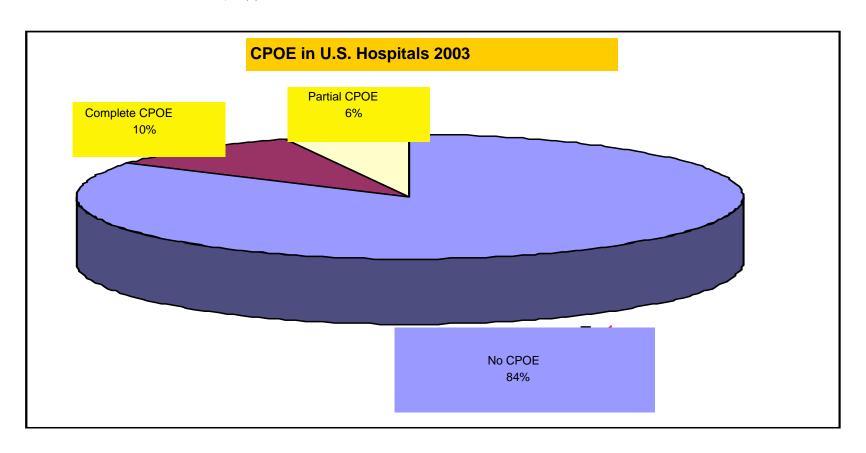






### Our two surveys\* and those of others have shown that adoption of CPOE is low

\*Ash JS, Gorman PG, Hersh WR. Physician order entry in U.S Hospitals. Proceedings AMIA 1998:235-239.
Ash JS, Gorman PN, Seshadri V, Hersh WR. Computerized physician order entry in U.S. hospitals: Results of a 2002 survey. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association 2004; 11(2):95-99.







### We turned to qualitative methods

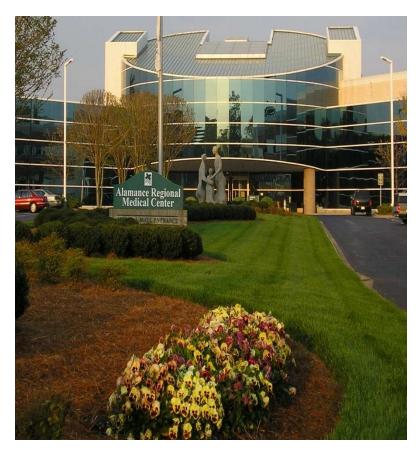
- To find out why CPOE has not diffused
- To identify success factors for implementing computerized physician order entry
- To describe unintended consequences





### We did fieldwork over a six year period

- Five sites for success factors study
  - Two VA, El Camino, U
     Va, Kaiser NW
- Five hospitals for unintended consequences study
  - Wishard, BWH, MGH,
     Faulkner, Alamance







# We used multiple researchers, methods, sites, and types of subjects to assure trustworthiness

- Observation: 784 personhours
- Interviews, focus groups:87
- Over 2000 pages of data









### We met to conduct team analysis

- 2,173 pages of data
- 86 analysis meetings
- Agreement on patterns and themes
- Found 380
   unintended
   consequences









# We discovered what "unintended" means

- Unanticipated and not specifically a goal of the project
- "Unintended" most often connotes consequences that are unanticipated and undesirable
- They are not uniformly errors or mistakes: they are simply surprises







### We identified types of unintended adverse consequences\*

- More/new work for clinicians
- Workflow issues
- Never ending system demands
- Paper persistence
- Changes in communication patterns
- Emotions
- New kinds of errors
- Changes in the power structure
- Overdependence on the technology

\*Campbell E, Sittig DF, Ash JS, Guappone K, Dykstra R. Types of unintended consequences related to computerized provider order entry. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association 2006; 13(5):547-556.







### We developed a telephone survey

- Five questions about hospital use of CPOE to measure "infusion," or sophistication
- Eight questions about unintended consequences (UCs)
- For each type of UC we asked (neutrally) if they experienced it and how important it is





#### We surveyed all U.S. hospitals with CPOE

- HIMSS Analytics database identified 448 hospitals as "having implemented CPOE" from over 4500 hospitals
- Added all 113 Veterans' Affairs (VA) hospitals to this list
- Attempted to contact all 561 hospitals





## We successfully interviewed 176 hospital representatives\*

- Conducted telephone interviews with staff at 299 of the 561 acute care hospitals
- Discovered that 89 listed as having CPOE did not
- 34 hospitals had policies against doing surveys
- Response rate (based on 176 valid interviews) was 47%

\*Ash JS, Sittig DF, Poon EG, Guappone K, Campbell E, Dykstra RH. The extent and importance of unintended consequences related to computerized provider order entry. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association (in press).





#### We found that CPOE is heavily infused\*

\*Sittig DF, Guappone K, Campbell E, Dykstra RH, Ash JS. A survey of U.S.A. acute care hospitals' computer-based provider order entry system infusion levels. Proceedings MedInfo 2007; in press.

- Length of time that CPOE had been in place ranged from
  - 6 months to 25 years (median = 5 years)
- % of orders entered electronically ranged from
  - 1-100% (median = 90.5%)
- Greater than 96% of the sites used CPOE to enter pharmacy, laboratory and imaging orders
- 82% were able to access all aspects of the clinical information system with a single sign-on
- 86% of the respondents had at least 3 types of decision support (order sets, drug-drug interaction warnings, and pop-up alerts)
- 90% had a CPOE committee in place





# We also found that most hospitals had experienced unintended consequences

- At least 72% of respondents ranked more work/new work, workflow, system demands, communication, emotions, and dependence on the technology as moderately to very important.
- Shifts in the power structure and CPOE as a new source of errors ranked lower.





# We discovered there are "two sided" consequences

- Sometimes positive and sometimes negative
- "I am glad the computer goes down sometimes.
   Otherwise, I will forget how to use it [paper]"

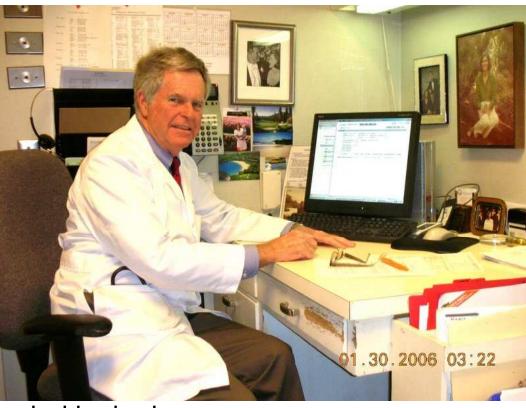






### CPOE creates new work for clinicians and changes their workflow





- Enter new data; re-entry of data; no double checks
- Respond to alerts
- Expend extra time in completing non-routine, complex orders





#### The scale for scoring ranged from 0 to 5

- 0 = UC does not exist here
- 1 = not at all important
- 2 = a little important
- 3 = moderately important
- 4 = important
- 5 = very important

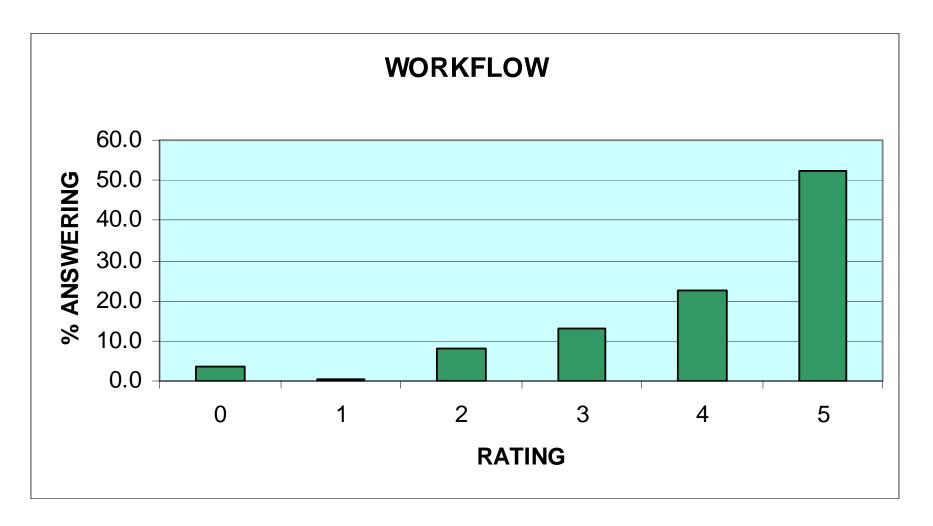
















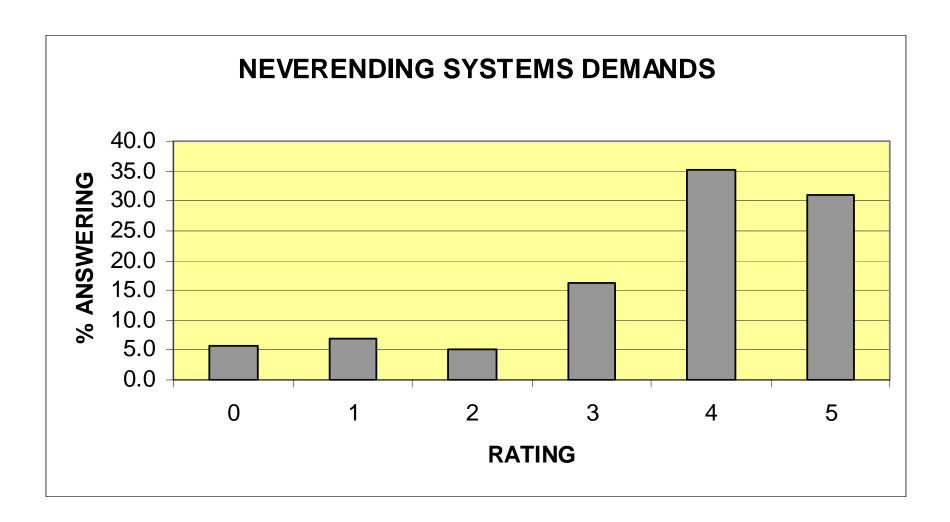
# CPOE causes never ending system demands for the information technology organization

- Demand for hardware & software purchase, implementation, and maintenance
- Personal order sets are difficult to standardize, update, or maintain over time
- Users demand more sophisticated functionality















### CPOE alters communication among providers, ancillary services, and clinical departments\*

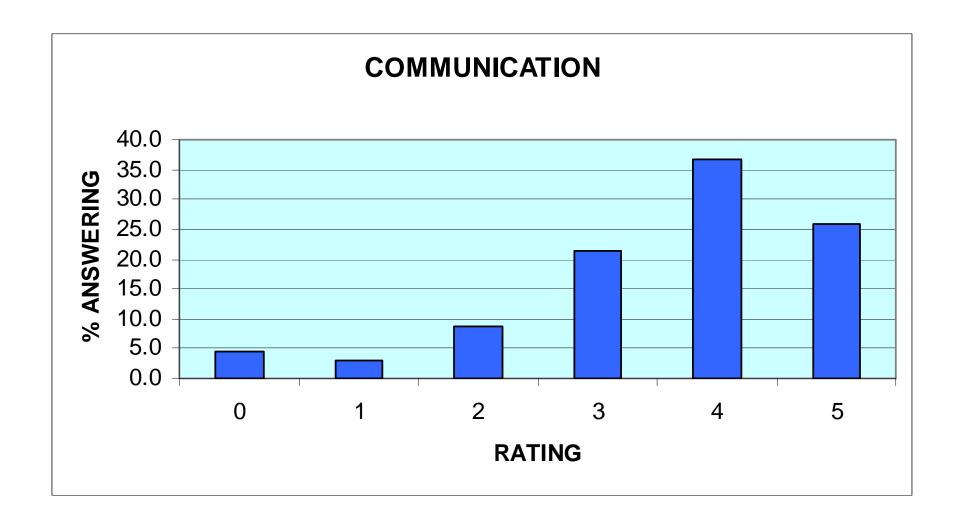
- Causes reductions in faceto-face communication
- Causes "illusion of communication" belief that the proper people will see it and act upon it
- Causes depersonalization

\*Dykstra R. Computerized physician order entry and communication: Reciprocal impacts. Proceedings AMIA 2002:230-4.















### Emotions run high\*

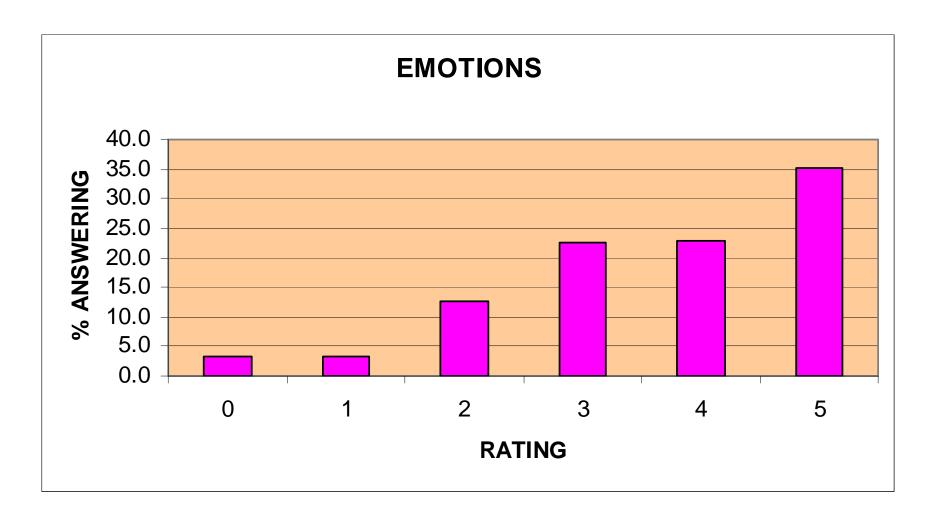
- CPOE evokes strong emotional responses
  - strongly negative
  - highly positive emotions
- Strong positive correlation between time system is in place and positive emotions

\*Sittig DF, Krall M, Kaalaas-Sittig J, Ash JS. Emotional aspects of computer-based provider order entry: A qualitative study. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association 2005; 12(5):561-7.













### CPOE can quietly cause new kinds of errors

Pick lists for data entry promote juxtaposition errors

"I ordered the test that was right next to the one I thought I ordered, you know, right below it. My little thingie had come down and I clicked and I'm lookin' at this one but in fact I clicked on the thing before. By that time I turned my head and I'm hitting return and typing my signature and not seeing it"















# CPOE causes changes in the power structure\*

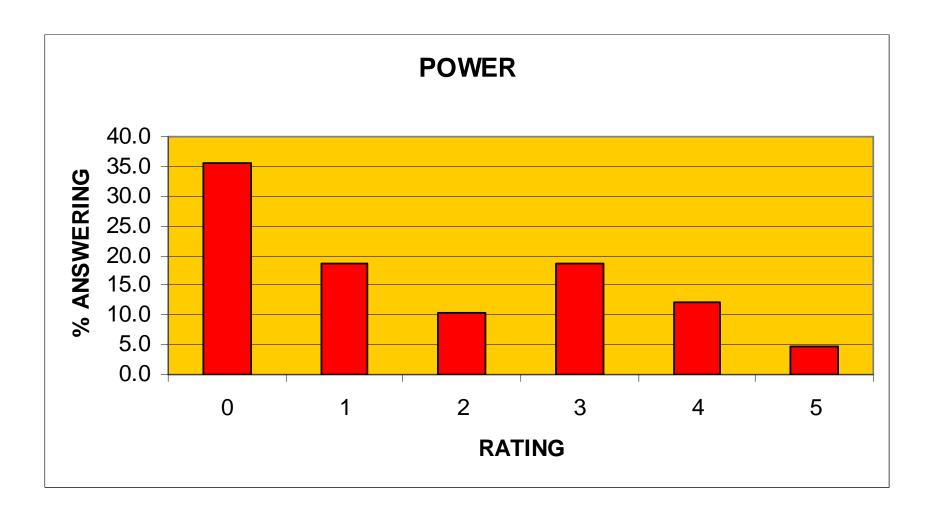
- Loss of clinician autonomy
- Administration and I.T. gain power
- Clinical decision support can "tell doctors how to practice"
- Coalitions

\*Ash JS, Sittig DF, Campbell E, Guappone K, Dykstra R. An unintended consequence of CPOE implementation: Shifts in power, control, and autonomy. Proceedings AMIA 2006:11-15.







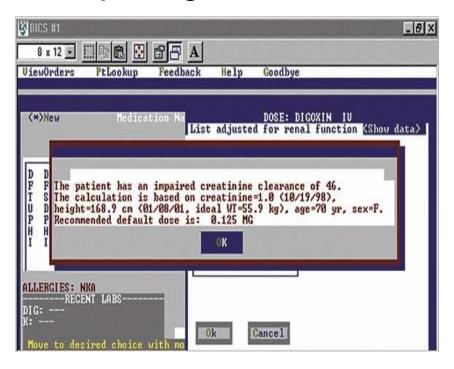








### Clinical care becomes over dependent on the computing infrastructure

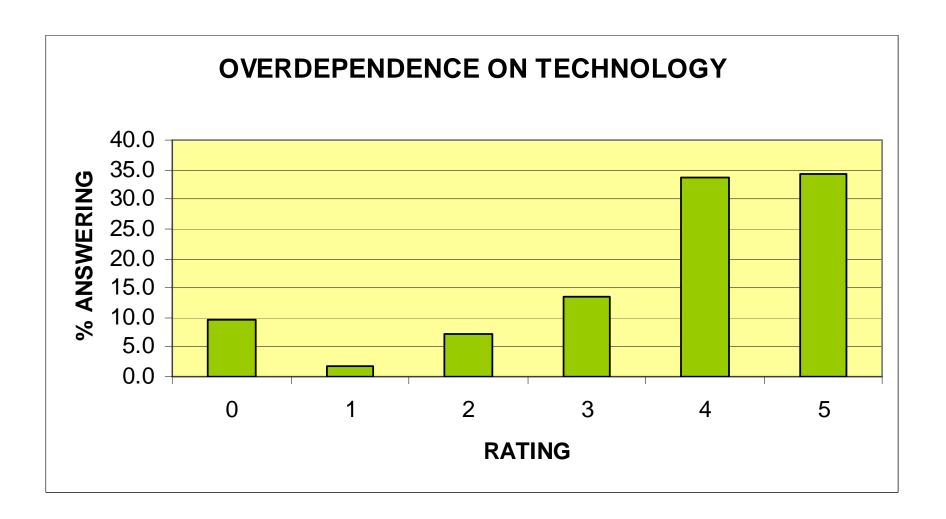




- System failures wreak havoc unless good downtime procedures exist
- Reliance on clinical decision support may reduce learning
- "If it's in the computer it must be right!"













How can we prevent, manage, or overcome these unintended consequences?

### Pay attention to time issues

- Speed of order entry
- Speed of full order process
- Life cycle of implementation
- Address workflow and emotions







#### Consider multidimensional integration

- Systems integration
- Integration into workflow
- Fit with integrated health care delivery system
- The hub concept
- These address workflow, communication, more work, and emotions







# Management of all unintended consequences categories is related to adequate financial resources

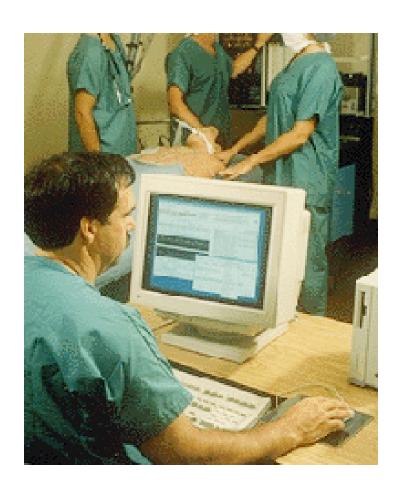






#### Pay attention to meeting information needs

- Technical aspects: quality of application, customizability
  - Entering dot in required field
- These address workflow, power, communication, emotions







#### Consider value to users and tradeoffs

- Value: remote entry, legibility, decision support
- Tradeoffs: time, rigidity, adapting to upgrades
- These address workflow, power, communication, more work, overdependence, emotions









Management is related to the existence of special people\*

- Administrative leaders
- Clinical leaders, champions, curmudgeons
- Bridgers / support staff, help at the elbow
- Training
- Vendor
- These address all of the types of unintended consequences

\*Ash JS, Stavri PZ, Dykstra R, Fournier L. Implementing computerized physician orderentry: The importance of special people. International Journal of Medical Informatics 2003;69:235-250.







#### Consider organizational culture

- Organizational culture
  - Administrative commitment, vision
  - Trust
- Leadership open to feedback, collaboration
- Collaborative project management
- These can address all types of unintended consequences







# Management is related to continuous improvement through evaluation and learning

- Careful planned evaluation
- Continuous modification
- Involvement and feedback
- Address all types of unintended consequences



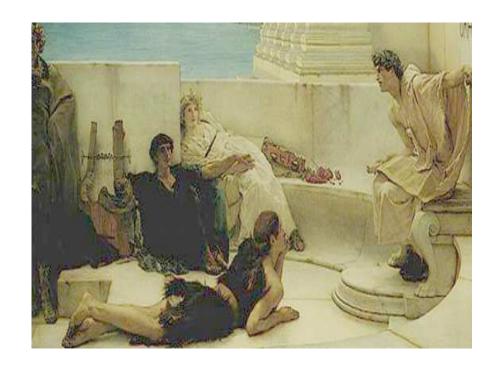




# Our conclusion is that it is possible to handle many unintended consequences

- The goal is to learn more about them
- To better understand them
- To realize how complex CPOE is

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# **CPOE**

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Chief Nursing Officer
Huron Hospital – a Cleveland Clinic hospital

July 10, 2007

# Huron Hospital

- A Cleveland Clinic hospital
- Located in East Cleveland, Ohio
- 211 bed teaching facility
- Level II Trauma Center





## **AHRQ Grant**

- Project Title: CCHS-East Huron Hospital
   CPOE Project
- Project Period: 9/30/2004 8/31/2007
- Grant Number: 5 UC1 HS015076







#### Percentage of Direct Order Entry in EMR (AKA - Adoption Rate)

Type of Order Entry: Includes New , Modified , Discontinued and Discontinue/Reorder Order Entry
Ordering Personnel: Includes Physicians, Residents, Certified Nurse Midwife, and Nurse Practitioners
Order Source: Includes Direct Order Entry, Verbal / Phone, Verbal / Phone on Order Sheet, and Written

Selection Criteria: Order Creation From Date: 6/1/2/006 12:00:00AM Order Creation To Date: 6/2/2/007 12:00:00AM

	RESIDENTS				
Month	Dir ect Order Entry	Verbal / Phone	Written	Total	% Dir ect Order
June	47190	3006	404	50600	93.26%
July	46809	3111	288	50208	93.23%
August	54521	3447	392	58360	93.42%
September	46535	3319	211	50065	92.95%
October	46072	3892	450	50414	91.39%
November	46342	3482	441	50265	92.20%
December	48556	32.92	759	52 607	92.30%
2006 YTD	336,025	23,549	2,945	362,519	92.69 %
	92.69%	650 %	0.81 %		
January	54105	3484	412	58001	93.28%
February	46140	2905	299	49344	93.51%
March	53824	2962	288	57074	94.31%
April	45313	2479	810	48602	93.23%
May	48274	2781	211	51266	94.16%
June	1502	67	7	1576	95,30%
2007 YTD	249,158	14,678	2,027	265,863	93.72 %
2007 110	93.72%	5.52 %	0.76%	205,865	93.72 78

TOTAL ORDER ENTRY (ALL CLINICIANS)							
Direct Order Entry	Verbal/ Phone	Written	Total	% Dir ect Order Entry			
55963	11043	6487	73493	76.15 %			
58004	11438	6279	75721	76.60 %			
63980	12420	7201	83601	76.53 %			
56150	12311	6873	75334	74.53 %			
56610	12199	7950	76759	73.75 %			
56685	11776	7705	76166	74.42 %			
57111	11180	7868	76159	74.99 %			
404,503	82,367	50,363	537,233	75.29 %			
75.29 %	15.33 %	9.37 %					
61906	12526	8206	82638	74.91 %			
53614	10207	6383	70204	76.37 %			
62 652	11546	7972	82170	76.25 %			
52494	10504	7720	70718	74.23 %			
55758	11194	7311	74263	75.08 %			
1835	327	171	2333	78.65 %			
288,259	56,304	37,763	382,326	75.40 %			
75.40 %	14.73 %	9.88 %					





#### **Current Status**

- Project continues with targeted improvements via customization (discharge instruction sheet, force functions)
- Entire health system moving to a single vendor (10 hospitals plus multiple health centers)





# Unintended Consequences

- Computer literacy
  - Training sessions needed for physicians and staff who had limited computer skills
  - Private training sessions for physicians in 30 minute time increments
  - Group classes for other staff
- Downtime recovery procedures prolonged
  - All orders must be entered into EMR (not just lab, rad and meds)
  - Very time consuming if prolonged downtime
  - Entry duties divided amongst staff



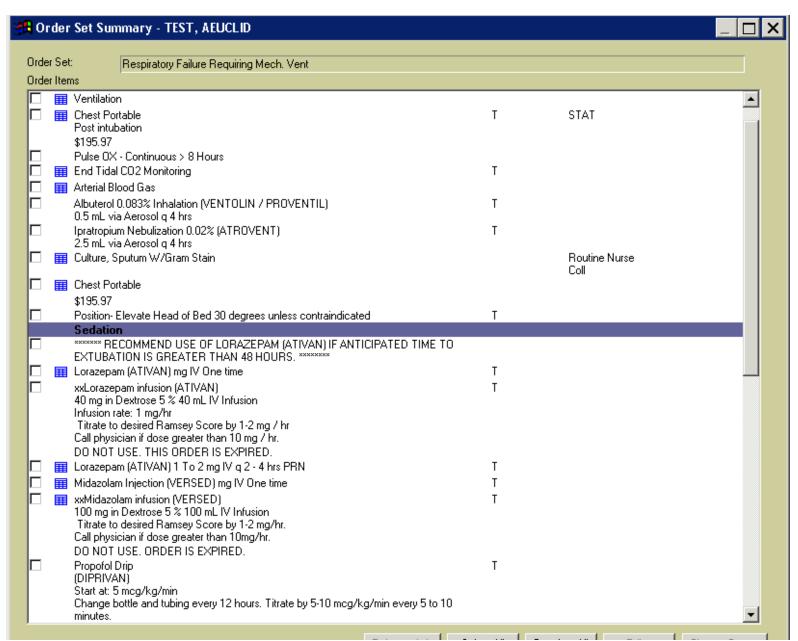


# Unintended Consequences

- Physician time commitment prolonged
  - Physicians viewed order entry as clerical work that was too time consuming
    - Advantages stressed less phone calls for legibility, clarification, and drug interactions, much faster order to action time
    - Convenience order sets developed
    - Physician Liaison is a permanent position
  - Patients were hard to locate
    - Patient lists refined
  - Individual patient information took too long to collate
    - Clinical Summary Screen

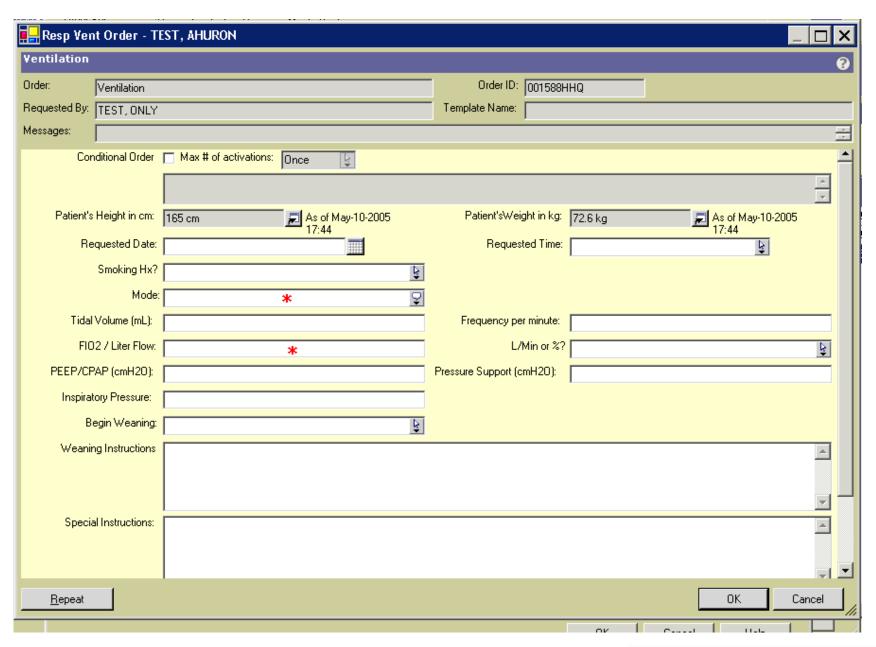












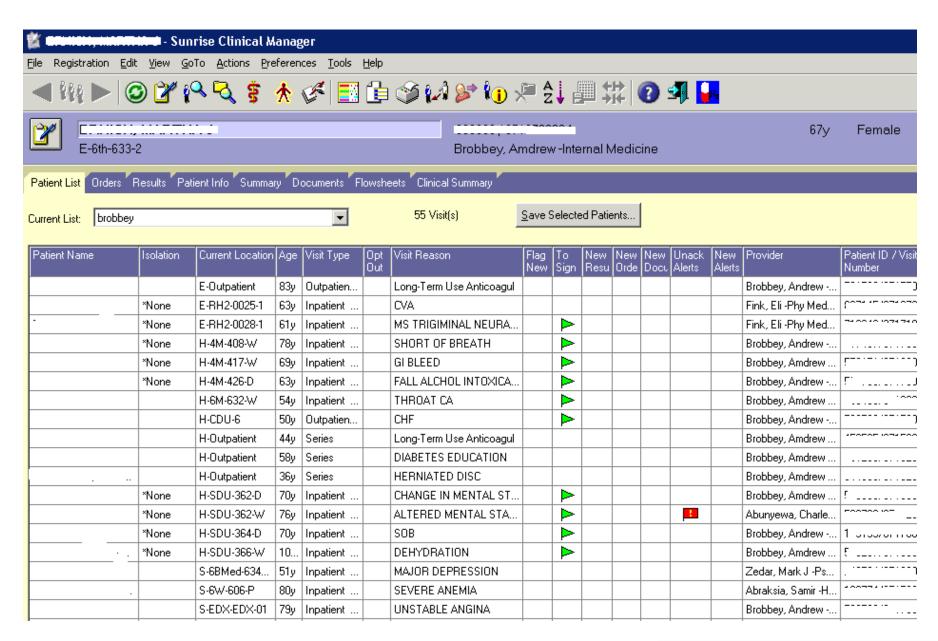






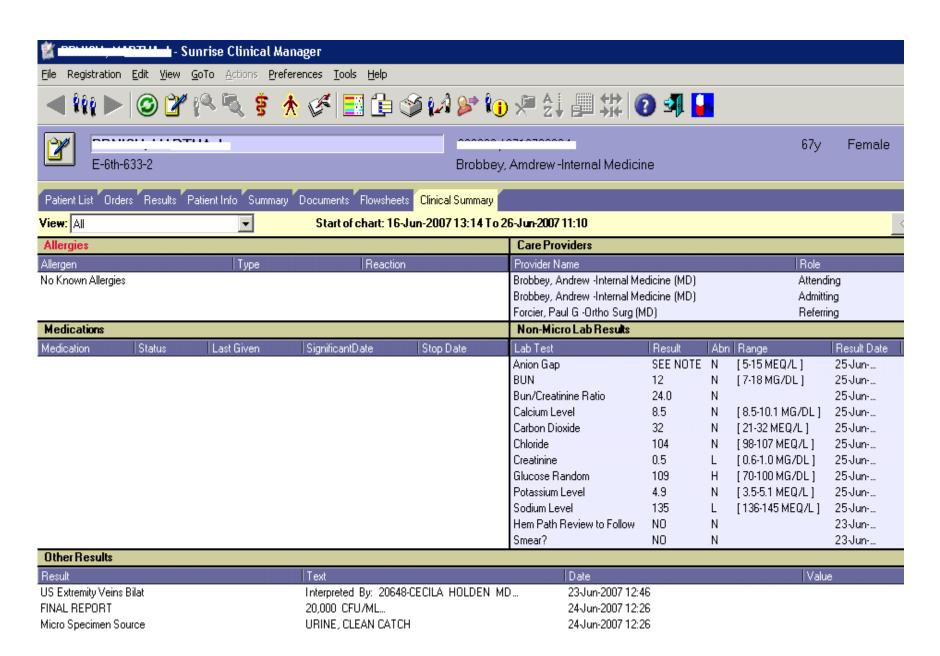






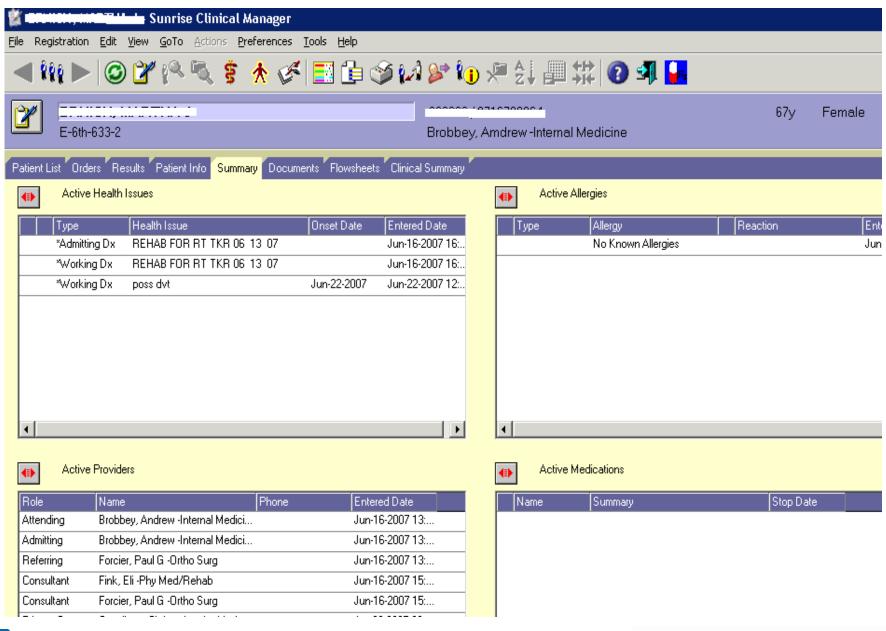
















# Unintended Consequences

- Standard Workflows
  - Direct communication decreased at first reminders that CPOE does not replace the need for verbal communication
  - Large number of alerts firing reviewed and adjusted with multidisciplinary team input (BMI: anti-anxiety, anti-psychotics and sedatives)
  - FMC many adjustments for the nursery





# Unintended Consequences

- Order Set Updates
  - Formulary changes hard to incorporate
- Pharmacy Strong Authentication
  - Biometrics
  - FOB's
  - Workflow changed for nursing with four hour sign off





# CPOE...How to Make Lemonade

Denni McColm, Chief Information Officer Cindi Lockhart, Clinical Application Specialist Peggy Esch, M.B.A., CPHIMS, HCIS Manager

Citizens Memorial Healthcare



# Our EMR & CPOE Implementation

- One Electronic Medical Record
  - Hospital (74 beds)
  - Long Term Care (6 facilities, 500+ beds)
  - Home Care Services
  - Physician Offices (16 offices)
- CPOE since 2003
- 98 Physicians/Providers on Staff
- Only ½ of Providers using CPOE are employed
- NO Paper Charts in Hospital, LTC, or Clinics
  - all facilities using CPOE





Bolivar, MO

Pop. 10,000

# Recipe for Success Planning is Critical

- The more planning, the less unintended outcomes
- Talk to other sites who have implemented
- Physician input from onset of project
- Phased implementation
- CPOE Committee Meetings



Plan for difficulty, not impossibility





 Problem: Physicians perceived CPOE to be an extra burden (more/new work)

- Solution: Tips, tricks and tools
  - Mini order sets and favorites
  - Evidence based order sets
  - Medication ordering simplification & conventions
  - Compromise on required fields
- Solution: Help physicians make gains in other care areas
  - Access to historical information
  - Remote access to the EMR and CPOE
  - Improved turnaround times for results





- Problem: Workflows were altered by CPOE and the transition away from paper (workflow & communication)
- Solution: Identify old workflow and new, paperless workflow
- Solution: Find out where paper is going and who is using it for what purpose - Is it to communicate, inform or drive the next step in the process?
- Solution: Replace necessary paper communication with electronic reports, worklists and processes





- Problem: Group trainings and physicianto-physician training did not work (system demands)
- Solution: One-on-one training in increments of no more than 30 minutes
- Solution: Schedule training on their "turf"





- Problem: Support never ends (system demands)
- Solution: Allocate ample resources (people) who are
  - Respected by physicians
  - Respectful to physicians
  - Enjoy working with physicians
- Solution: And have them positioned to
  - Keep their "finger on the pulse"
  - Staff a Physician Resource Room or area daily
  - Continue one-on-one trainings for new physicians, for system upgrades, and for new process implementations
  - Provide intense support for new providers





- Problem: The physicians did not LOVE CPOE at first sight (Emotions)
- Solution: Involve physicians in decision to pursue CPOE and planning for implementation
- Solution: Actively solicit physician input both positive and negative, using multiple avenues
- Solution: Ease into CPOE with phasing
  - Electronic signature/utilization of EMR
  - Computerized order entry for procedures
  - Computerized order entry for medications





- Problem: Physicians do not want to be alerted with EVERY possible warning (new kinds of errors, desensitization to alerts)
- Solution: Monitor alerting and responses to alerts
- Solution: Work with physician champions and pharmacy to create meaningful alerting by turning off alerts with no clinical significance





- Problem: The system can go down (dependence on the system)
- Solution: "Offline" backup of critical information
- Solution: Forms and procedures during downtime that mimic electronic processes (not old pre-electronic forms)
- Solution: Schedule planned downtime for "practice"
- Solution: Communicate downtime procedures to physicians to gain their confidence in the system



Citizens Memorial Healthcare



# Stir it up . . .

- When faced with unintended consequences, face them head-on
- Never say never
- Be innovative
- Be patient
- Make patient safety a priority
- Stay the course







#### How Sweet it is!

- In May 2007, 28,205 orders were entered into our computer system for hospital and ER patients
- 61.6% of all orders entered were entered by physicians
- In our Emergency Department 89.1% of all orders were entered by physicians





